

America

1-3. Up to 1450 CE

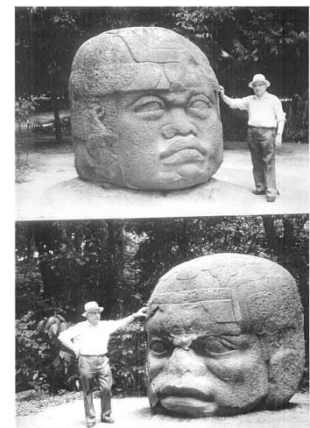
- **Pre-Columbian civs.**
 - Coasts, lakes, small rivers
 - Little interregional trade and diffusion
 - Almost no domesticated animals
 - No wheels
 - No iron or steel
 - Little writing



1-3: Up to 1450 CE

- **Pre-Columbian civs.**
 - Mesoamerica
 - Olmecs (1500-400 BCE)
 - Teotihuacan (100-800 CE)
 - Maya (250-1000 CE)
 - Aztec (1400s CE)
 - Andes Mountains
 - Norte Chico (2000s BCE)
 - Moche (200-800 CE)
 - Inca (1400s CE)
 - N. America
 - SW – Pueblo cultures
 - East – Mound-builders

- Olmecs



Teotihuacan



Maya



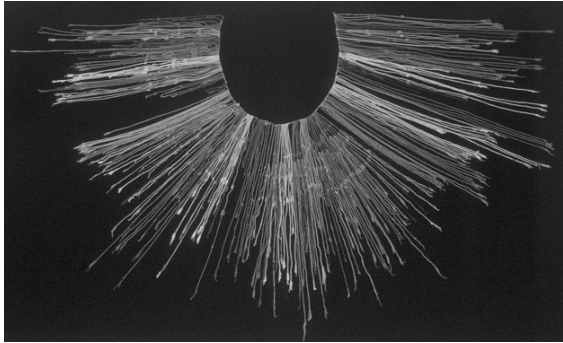
Maya Glyphs



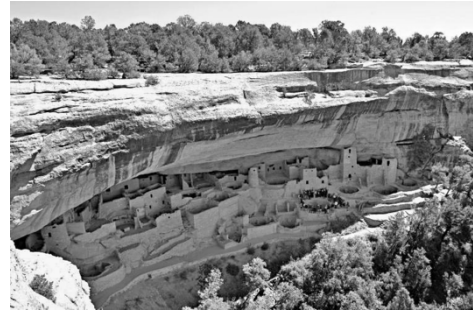
Moche Portrait Vessels



Andean Quipu



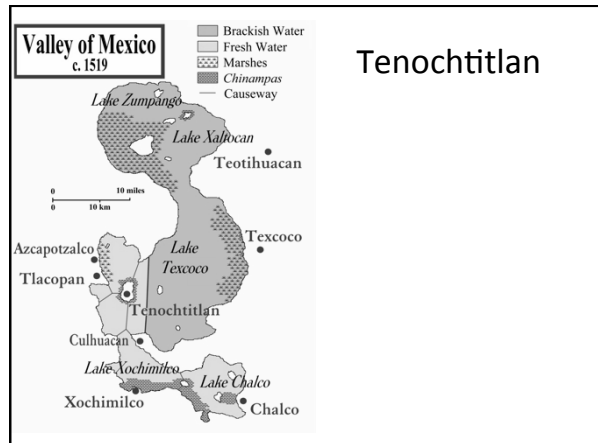
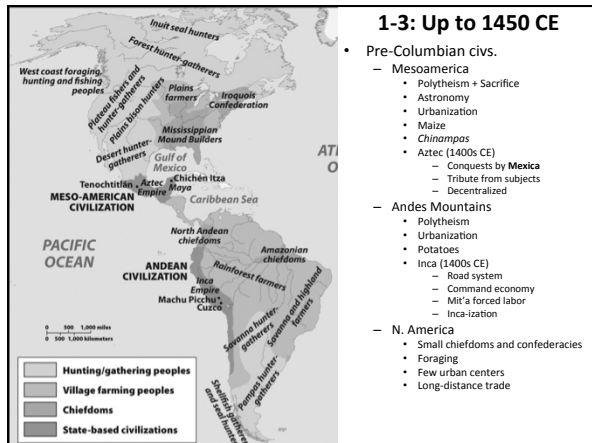
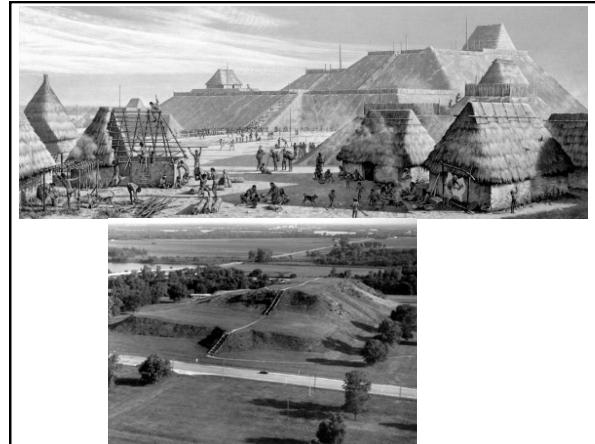
Pueblos



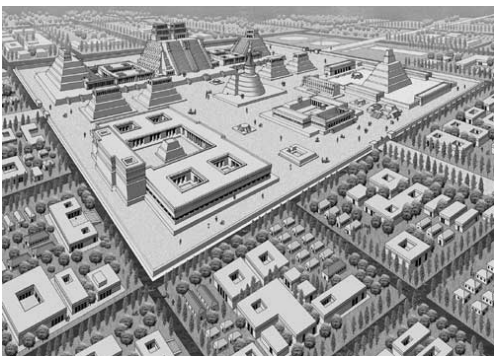
Mound Builders



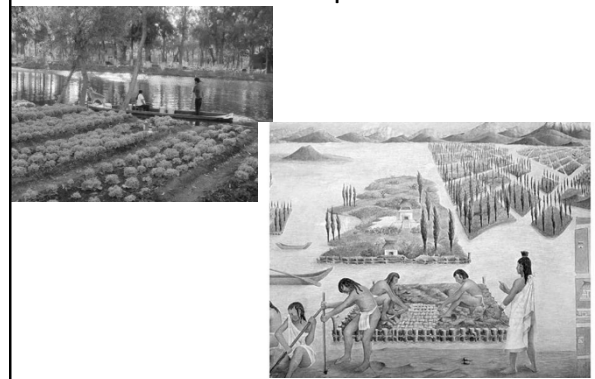
Serpent Mound

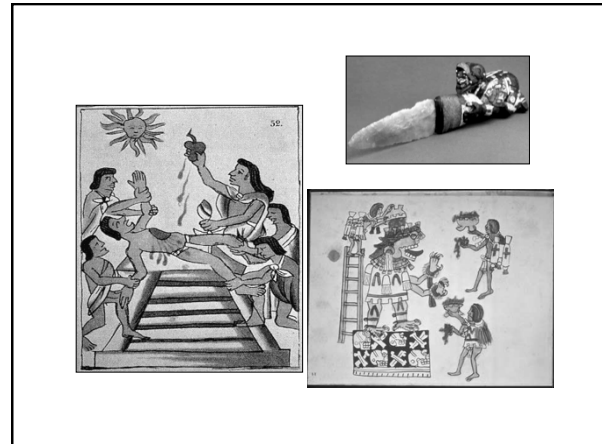
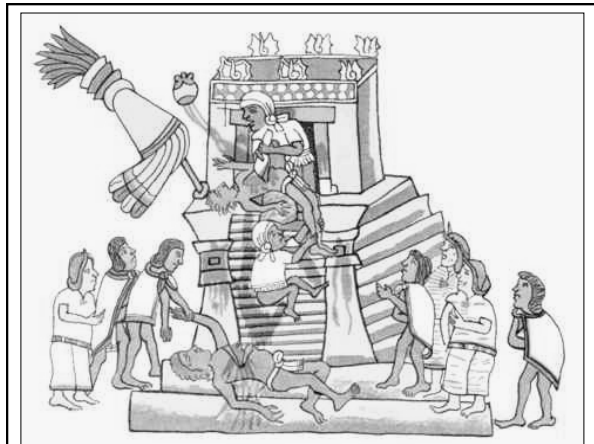


Tenochtitlan



Chinampas





Inca Road Network



4. 1450-1750

Changes

- Spanish conquests
 - Columbus arrives: 1492
 - Aztec: 1521
 - Inca: 1534
 - Spanish advantages
 - Catholic conversion
 - Gold and silver
 - Encomienda and mit'a forced labor systems



4. 1450-1750

Changes

- Colonial systems (1500s-1700s)
 - Spanish/Port.
 - Social classes
 - Racial mixing
 - Catholic
 - Resource extraction
 - French
 - Catholic
 - Fur trade
 - British
 - Diverse economy and population
 - Most immigration
 - Most independent
 - Caribbean
 - Sugar slave plantations



Map 14.1 European Colonial Empires in the Americas
Chapter 14. World of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, First Edition
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Page 627

4. 1450-1750

Changes

- Columbian Exchange
 - "Great Dying"
 - Cash crops
 - Cultural and religious syncretism



4. 1450-1750

Continuities

- Empires in Mexico and Andes, but different rulers

5. 1750-1914

Changes

- Seven Years War (1754-1763)
 - Britain defeats France
- Independence
 - American Revolution (1775-1781)
 - Liberal enlightenment republic
 - Haitian Revolution (1791-1804)
 - Slave rebellion
 - Latin American independence (1810s-1820s)
 - Little social change
 - Regional conflict
 - Caudillos



5. 1750-1914

Changes

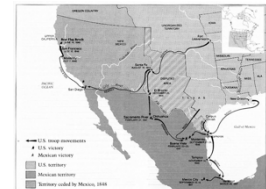
- After independence
 - USA
 - Western expansion
 - Industrialization
 - Latin America
 - Econ. dependence on industrial nations
 - Mexican Revolution (1910-1920)
 - Peasant and native nationalism
 - Slavery outlawed (1800s)
 - US Civil War (1861-1865)
 - Migrant workers from Asia → Latin America



5. 1750-1914

Changes

- American imperialism
 - Mexican-American War (1848)
 - Spanish-American War (1898)
 - Philippines
 - Panama Canal (1914)



5. 1750-1914

Continuities

- Syncretism!
- Christianity
- Global trade
- Immigration from Eastern Hemi.

6. 1914-Present

Changes

- WW1 (1914-1918)
 - USA = military/industrial power
- 1929 – Great Depression
 - Almost all of America affected
- WW2 (1939-1945)
 - Ends Great Depression

6. 1914-Present

Changes

- Cold War
 - USA/Canada = “First World”
 - US global military presence
 - Cultural imperialism?
 - Latin America = “Third World”
 - Socialism/Communism
 - Cuba 1959
 - Green Revolution = population growth
- Post-Cold War
 - NAFTA – 1993
 - N. Am. Free Trade Agreement
 - Latin American industrialization



6. 1914-Present

Continuities

- USA superpower status
- Latin American econ growth
- North richer than South
- Immigration from Eastern Hemi.

East and Central Asia

1: Up to 600 BCE

Changes

- Shang Dynasty (1600-1050)
 - Yellow River
 - Oracle bone script
- Zhou Dynasty (1050-256)
 - Feudalism
 - **Mandate of Heaven!**



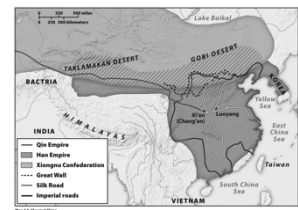
Continuities

- Ancestor reverence
- Writing system

Changes

- **Disunity: Warring States**
 - Classical philosophy
 - Confucianism: Filial Piety → Social order
 - Daoism: Follow the “Way” of nature
- **Unification**
 - **Qin Dynasty (221-202)**
 - Great Wall, Grand Canal
 - Beginning of unified “Chinese” culture and centralized gov’t/military
 - **Han Dynasty (200 BCE-220 CE)**
 - Adopts Confucian gov’t and society
 - Bureaucracy
 - Restrict merchants
 - Salt-iron monopolies
 - Silk Road opens
 - Collapse: Internal and external threats
 - **Xiongnu**
- **Disunity: Three Kingdoms**
 - Buddhism: India → CA → China

2: 600 BCE to 600 CE



2: 600 BCE to 600 CE

Continuities

- Constant threat from Mongolia

Map 4-5 Classical China
Chapter 4, Maps of the World, A Brief Global History with Sources, First Edition

3: 600 CE to 1450 CE

Changes

- Reunification by **Sui Dynasty** (~600)
- Tang (618-907)-Song (960-1279) Dynasty "Golden Age"**
 - Tang: Buddhism rises and falls
 - Exam system
 - Women
 - Tang: less restricted
 - Song: more restricted
 - Commercialization, trade, and new **technology**
 - Silk Road during Tang
 - Song expand overseas trade
 - Urbanization
 - Credit and paper money
 - Exports
 - Tributary system**
 - Korea, Japan, Vietnam
 - Confucianism + Buddhism
 - Champa rice from Viet.

3: 600 CE to 1450 CE

- Yuan Dynasty (Mongols) (1271-1368)**
 - Segregation of Chinese
 - Foreign influence
 - Merchants – Silk Road
 - Depopulation
- Early Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)**
 - Zheng He's voyages (1405-1433)
- Japan**
 - Shinto + Confucianism + Buddhism
 - Samurai* and **feudalism**
 - Resist Mongol invasion

3: 600 CE to 1450 CE

Continuities

- Chinese econ. growth and influence on other regions
- Chinese unity, but shifting dynasties
- Constant threat from Mongolia

4: 1450 CE to 1750 CE

Changes

- Late Ming Dynasty**
 - Population growth
 - Neo-Confucianism
 - Silver trade/taxes
- Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)**
 - Manchus
 - Expansion into CA and Mongolia
- Japan: Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1868)**
 - Isolation from foreigners
 - Peace + silver trade + merchants = econ. growth
 - Urbanization

4: 1450 CE to 1750 CE

Continuities

- Chinese overseas trade expands
- Chinese territorial expansion

Changes

- Late **Qing** Dynasty
 - Canton system
 - Opium Wars (1830s-50s) → Unequal treaties → foreign influence
 - Taiping Rebellion (1850s)
 - Self-Strengthening fails
 - Boxer Rebellion fails
 - Collapse → Overthrow, 1911
- **Japan: Meiji Restoration**
 - Overthrows Tokugawa (1868)
 - Reopens to the world
 - Social mobility allowed
 - State-supported industrialization
 - Foreign consultants
 - *Zaibatsu*
 - Imperialism in Korea and China

5: 1750 CE to 1914 CE

**Continuities**

5: 1750 CE to 1914 CE

- China weakens
- CA and Mongolia: poor

Changes

- Disunity: Civil War (1911-1949)
 - Guomindang (KMT) vs. Communists (CCP)
 - Japanese invasions of Korea
- Sino-Japanese War → WW2 (1931-1945)
 - Japanese atrocities
 - USA supports KMT
 - Japan is defeated, 1945
 - CCP defeats KMT, 1949
 - USSR and USA divide Korea
 - War: 1950-1953

6: 1914 to Present



• Communist China

- Mao Zedong (1949-1976)
 - Help the peasants!
 - Great Leap Forward: collectivization fails
 - Cultural Revolution fails
 - Purges
- Deng Xiaoping (1978-1992)
 - Gradual privatization → econ. growth
 - Maintains political authority of CCP

6: 1914 to Present



• Japan after 1945

- Democratic, free-market
- Rebuilt and allied with USA
- Rapid econ. growth

• Korea after 1953

- North: Communist, stagnates
- South: rapid econ. growth

**Continuities**

- CA and Mongolia = very poor
- Japanese industrialization

6: 1914 to Present

Europe

1. Up to 600 BCE

Changes

- Greece: Minoan and Mycenaean civ., 1000s BCE
- Phoenician colonies (1000 BCE)
- Greek colonies (800s BCE)



1. Up to 600 BCE

Continuities

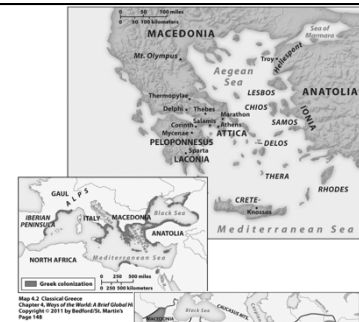
- Trade across Medit.



2. 600 BCE to 600 CE

Changes

- Greek civ. (500s-300s BCE)
 - Polis = city-states
 - Philosophy, science, math
 - Alexander and Hellenism (300s-100s BCE)



2. 600 BCE to 600 CE

Changes

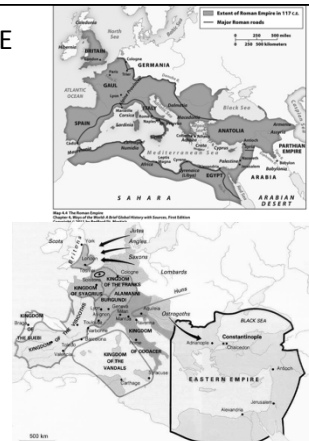
- Rome (500s BCE-400s CE)
 - Expansion and centralization
 - Society
 - Patricians & Plebeians
 - Slavery!
 - Women = relatively free
 - Empire
 - Centralized gov't/military
 - Trade and cities
 - Pax Romana (31 BCE to 180 CE)
 - Religion
 - Tolerant
 - Polytheism → Christianity
 - Collapse
 - Civil war + Germanic invasions



2. 600 BCE to 600 CE

Continuities

- Trade across Medit.



3. 600 CE to 1450

Changes

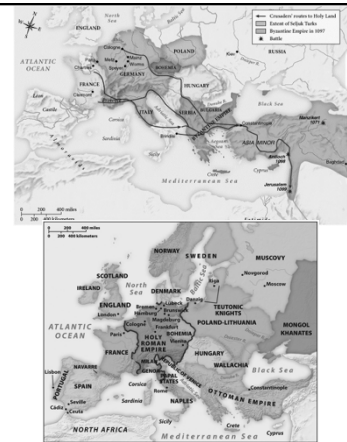
- East: Byzantine Empire
 - Caesaropapism
 - Orthodox Chr.
 - Kievan Rus and Russia
 - Mongols (1200s-1400s)
 - After 1000 → losses to Islam
- West
 - 500s-1000
 - Foreign invasions
 - Small kingdoms and feudalism
 - Catholic Church



3. 600 CE to 1450

Changes

- West after 1000
 - Crusades → ME
 - Trade → cities grow
 - Italy
 - Guilds and middle class
 - More centralized kingdoms
 - Black Death (1340s)



3. 600 CE to 1450

Continuities

- Byz. Emp.
- Christianity, but split
- Small kingdoms in West



4. 1450 to 1750

Changes

- Econ.
 - Overseas colonies
 - Port. first
 - Sp. → America (1492)
 - Columbian Exchange
 - Commercial Revolution
 - Gold, silver, materials → Europe = Inflation
 - Capitalism
 - Joint-stock companies
 - Middle Class gains



4. 1450 to 1750

Changes

- Cultural
 - Renaissance (1400s-1500s)
 - Humanism → rebirth of Greco-Roman culture
 - Reformation (1500s)
 - Protestants break away from Catholic Church
 - Scientific Revolution (1500s-1600s)
 - Scientific method → tech. innovation
 - Enlightenment (1700s) philosophy
 - Liberalism → rights/freedom → limited gov't



4. 1450 to 1750

Changes

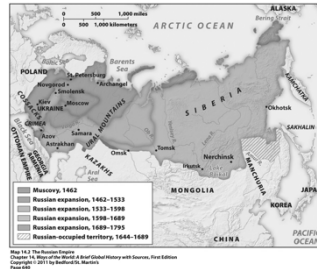
- Political
 - Byz. Emp. ends: 1453
 - Absolute monarchy
 - Fr, Sp.
 - Russia expands
 - Divine Right
 - Constitutional gov't
 - Brit., Neth.
 - Parliament



4. 1450 to 1750

Continuities

- Christianity
- Catholic Church declines
- Kingdoms = more centralized and competitive
- Population grows
- International trade expands



5. 1750 to 1914

Changes

- Atlantic Rev. (1770s-1820s)
 - Nationalism and liberalism
 - Independence for Am. colonies
- Industrial Rev. → Global Strength
 - First: Brit.
 - Econ., social, tech. change
 - Bourgeoisie and “working class”
 - Socialism and Communism/ Marxism
- New Imperialism
 - Scramble for Africa
 - Social Darwinism



5. 1750 to 1914

Continuities

- Christianity declines
- Industrialization → global strength
- Global trade expands
- Imperialism



6. 1914 to present

Changes

- Total Wars
 - WW1 (1914-1918)
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Empires → New nations
 - Interwar
 - Great Depression
 - Fascism: hypernationalism
 - Hitler
 - Communism in Russia/USSR
 - 1917
 - Stalinism
 - WW2 (1939-1945)
 - Civilian and Holocaust casualties



6. 1914 to present

Changes

- Cold War (1945-1991)
 - NATO vs. Warsaw Pact
 - Arms race
 - “Proxy Wars”
 - West
 - Socialism
 - Marshal Plan → Econ. growth
 - Environmentalism
 - Decolonization
 - East
 - Communism + stagnation
 - Comm. ends 1989-1991
 - Gorbachev



6. 1914 to present

Changes

- Feminism gains
- Decline of religion (secularism)
- Population growth slows
 - Immigration from developing nations



6. 1914 to present

Continuities

- Decline of global strength
- Socialist influence
- Decline of Christ.
- West richer than East

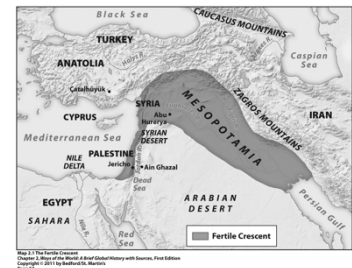


Middle East and North Africa

1: Up to 600 BCE

Changes

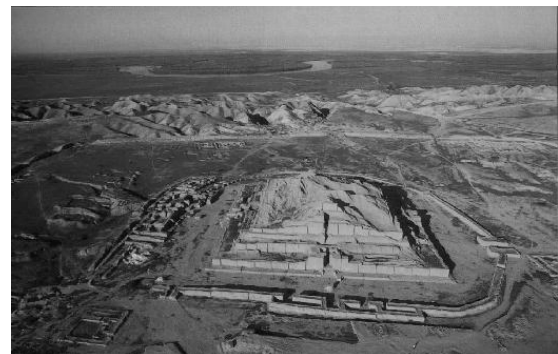
- Neolithic Revolution (~11000 YA) – Fertile Crescent
- Mesopotamia
 - Sumer (~3000 BCE)
 - City-states
 - Epic of Gilgamesh
 - Babylonians (1800)
 - Hammurabi's Law Code
 - Assyrians (1100)
 - First Iron Age empire



Cuneiform

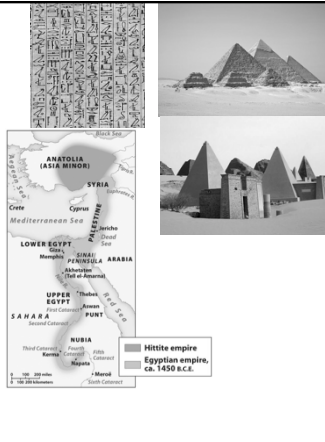
| MEANING | OUTLINE CHARACTER, B. C. 3500 | ARCHAIC CUNEIFORM, B. C. 2500 | ASSYRIAN, B. C. 700 | LATE BABYLONIAN, B. C. 500 |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The sun | | | | |
| 2. God, heaven | | | | |
| 3. Mountain | | | | |
| 4. Man | | | | |
| 5. Ox | | | | |
| 6. Fish | | | | |

Ziggurat



1: Up to 600 BCE

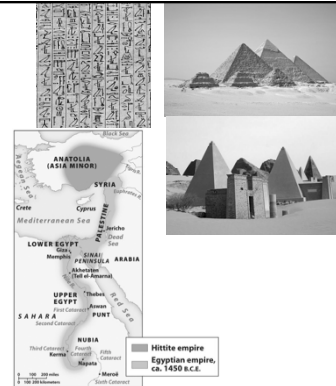
- Hittites: iron metallurgy
- Egypt: "Gift of the Nile"
 - ~3000-1100 BCE
 - Nubia
- Phoenicians
 - 1000-200 BCE
 - Alphabet**
 - Colonize Medit.
- Hebrews/Israelites
 - Monotheism (Judaism)



1: Up to 600 BCE

Continuities

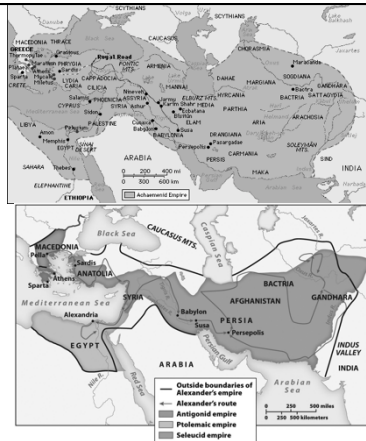
- Trade across Mediterranean and with India
- Expanding empires



2: 600 BCE to 600 CE

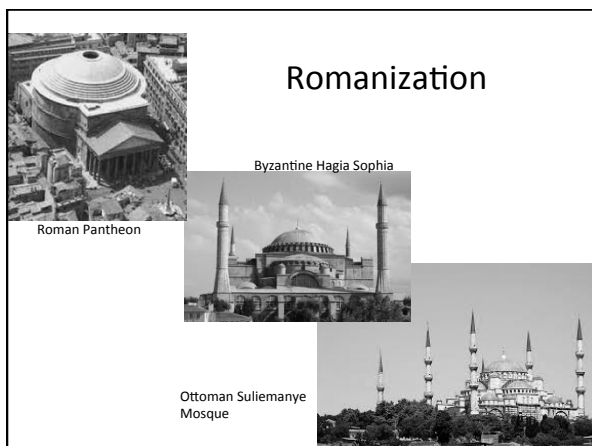
Changes

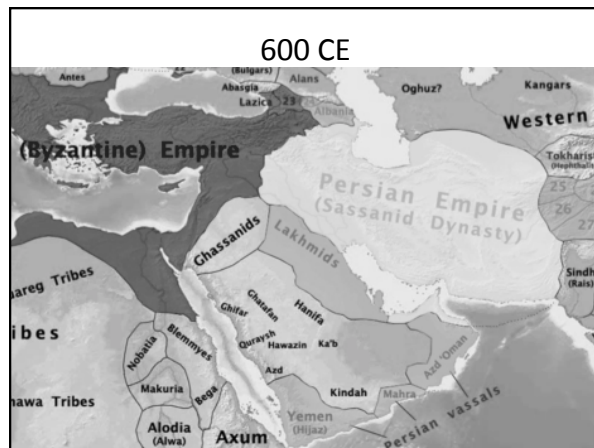
- Achaemenid Persia (550 BCE)
 - Satrap
 - Money system
 - Zoroastrianism
- Hellenism (300s-100s BCE)
 - Greek philosophy/science in ME



2: 600 BCE to 600 CE

- Roman Empire (100s BCE to 400s CE)
 - Christianity
 - Byzantine Empire (400s-1400s)
 - Romanization of ME/NA**
- Later Persian empires
 - Parthian
 - Sassanid (to 651 CE)





2: 600 BCE to 600 CE

Continuities

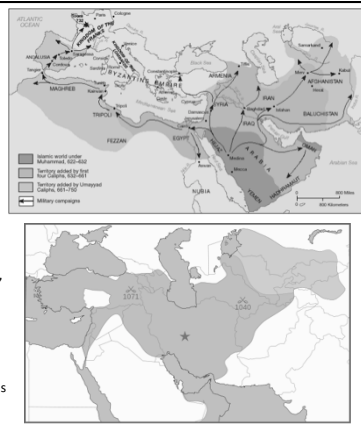
- Expanding empires
- Trade across Mediterranean, Sahara, and Indian Ocean
- Spread of new religious ideas



3: 600 CE to 1450 CE

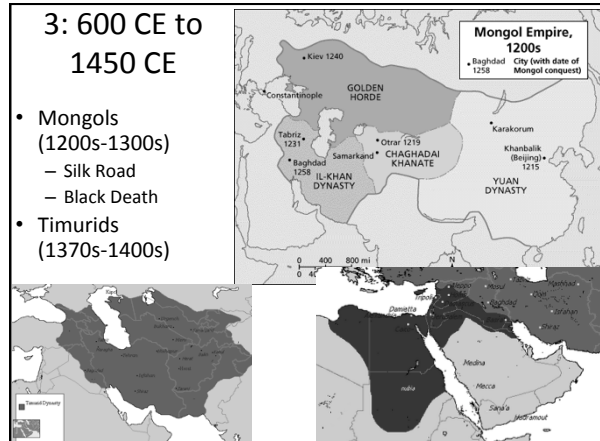
Changes

- Islam
 - Founding (600s)
 - Arab tribes
 - Sunni-Shia split
 - Five Pillars
 - Society
 - Women
 - Sharia and Ulama
 - Abbasid Caliphate (750-1258): "Golden Age"
 - Trade/urbanization
 - Science/Philosophy
 - Diversity within empire
 - Turkic Migrations (900s-1200s) from CA
 - Seljuks resist the Crusades
 - Mamluks (Egypt) resist the Mongols
 - End of Muslim unity



3: 600 CE to 1450 CE

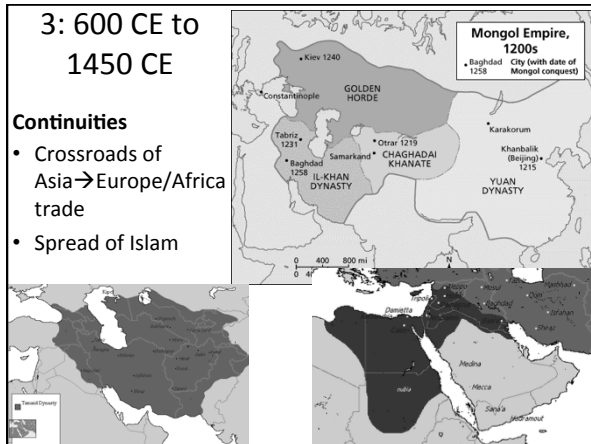
- Mongols (1200s-1300s)
 - Silk Road
 - Black Death
- Timurids (1370s-1400s)



3: 600 CE to 1450 CE

Continuities

- Crossroads of Asia → Europe/Africa trade
- Spread of Islam



4: 1450-1750 CE

Changes

- Ottoman Empire (1300s-1922)
 - Turks
 - 1453: Constantinople → Istanbul
 - Devshirme system and Janissaries
 - Religious/ethnic diversity
 - Relations with Europeans
- Safavid Empire (Persia)
 - Shia Islam



4: 1450-1750 CE

Continuities

- European overseas trade replaces overland trade through ME
- Islam spreads



5: 1750-1914 CE

Changes

- Ottoman Empire
 - “Sick Man of Europe”
 - Lose territory
 - French Algeria
 - SE Europe (Balkans)
 - Egypt
 - Attempts to industrialize
 - Suez Canal
 - Becomes **protectorate** of Brit.
 - Tanzimat reforms (1800s)
 - Crimean War – 1856
 - Dependence on industrial countries
 - Young Turks - 1908
 - Secular Turkish nationalism
 - Constitutional monarchy



5: 1750-1914 CE

Continuities

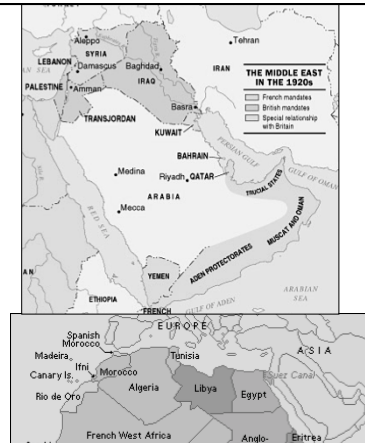
- Declining military strength
- Declining economic strength



6: 1914-Present

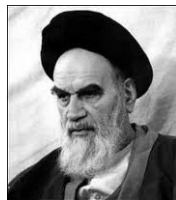
Changes

- World War 1 (1914-1918)
 - Ottoman collapse
- League of Nations Mandates
 - Fr. and Br. control
- Ottomans → Republic of Turkey (1922)
 - Kemal Atatürk
 - Secular modernization



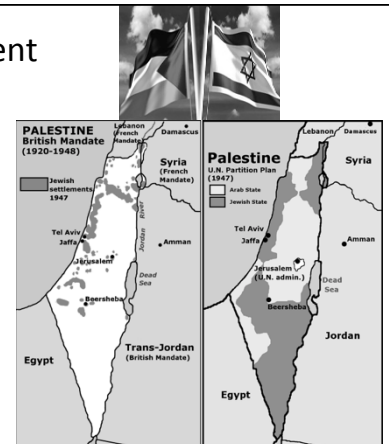
6: 1914-Present

- Nationalism
 - Independence from Europeans (1950s-1960s)
 - Overthrow of some Western-friendly monarchies
 - Some secular, some religious
 - Iran (1979): Muslim fundamentalism



6: 1914-Present

- Israel
 - Zionism
 - UN Partition Plan (1947)
 - War after 1948



6: 1914-Present

- OPEC: 1973 embargo
- Iran-Iraq War (1979-1980)
- Gulf Wars: USA vs. Iraq
 - 1990-1991
 - 2003
- Arab Spring revolts (2011-2014)
 - Overthrow of military dictatorships



6: 1914-Present

Continuities

- Oil! = political influence
- Nationalist struggles against foreign influence
- Islam = dominant religion

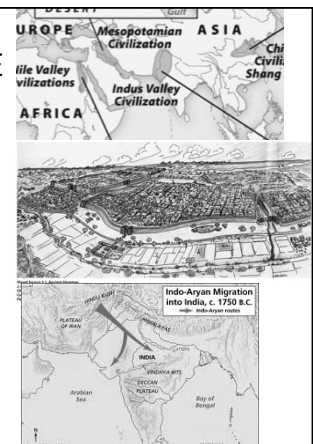


South and Southeast Asia



1: Up to 600 BCE

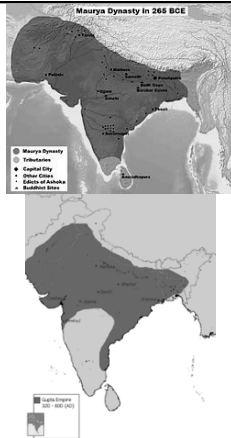
- Indus Valley Civilization (3rd mil. BCE)
 - Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro
- Aryan migrations
 - 2nd millennium BCE
 - Vedic religion → Hinduism
 - Caste system
 - Varna and Jati
 - Small kingdoms



2: 600 BCE to 600 CE

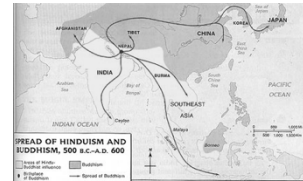
Changes

- Maurya Empire (300s-200s BCE)
 - Ashoka the Great: Buddhist
- Gupta Empire (300s-600s CE)
 - More decentralized
 - Math!
 - Women lose status
 - Collapse: Huns



2: 600 BCE to 600 CE

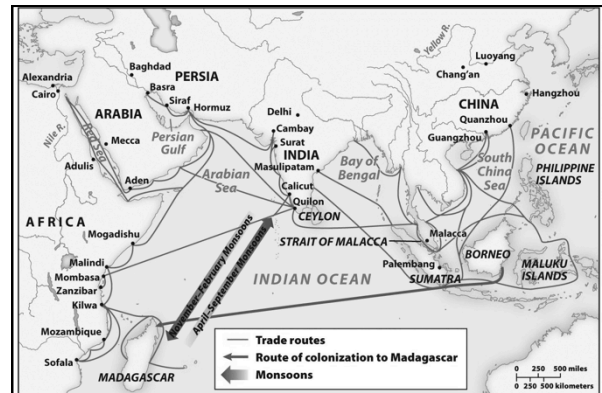
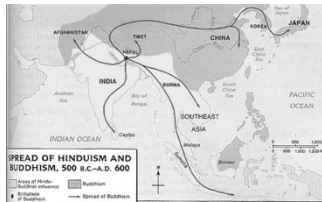
- Hinduism
 - Core beliefs
 - Caste system
 - Spread to SE Asia
- Buddhism (500s BCE)
 - Founding and core beliefs
 - Four Noble Truths – Eightfold Path
 - Spread: missionaries – trade
 - SE Asia
 - CA → China → Korea/Japan
 - Monasteries
 - Theravada and Mahayana



2: 600 BCE to 600 CE

Continuities

- Hinduism – caste system
- Political decentralization
- Indian Ocean trade



Map 8.2 The Sea Roads
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3: 600 CE to 1450 CE

Changes

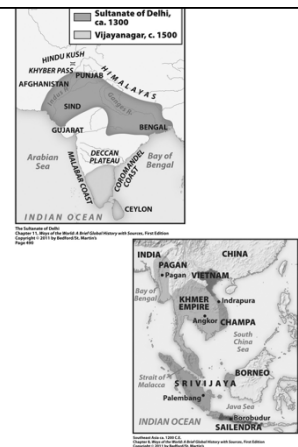
- India
 - Small kingdoms
 - Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)
 - Muslim Turks
 - Islam → N. India
- SE Asia
 - Islam arrives
 - New trade-based empires
 - Viet.: Chinese influence



3: 600 CE to 1450 CE

Continuities

- Indian Ocean trade increases
- Hinduism and caste system in India



4: 1450 CE to 1750 CE

Changes

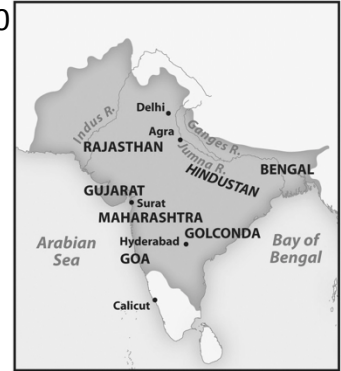
- European trading post empires
 - Portuguese
 - Spain (Philippines)
 - Dutch (Indonesia)
 - French
 - English



4: 1450 CE to 1750 CE

Changes

- Mughal Empire (1526-1858)
 - Mongol-Turkic Muslims
 - Relations with Hindus
 - Akbar (1560-1605) - good
 - Aurangzeb - bad
 - Sikhism begins
 - French and British companies gain strength in 1700s



The Mughal Empire
Chapter 14, Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, First Edition
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4: 1450 CE to 1750 CE

Continuities

- Indian Ocean trade
- Hinduism and caste system
- Presence of Muslim rulers in India



The Mughal Empire
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5: 1750-1914

Changes

- Seven Years War (1754-1763)
 - Brit. defeats Fr.
- "New Imperialism"
 - British rule of India
 - 1857: Sepoy Rebellion
 - » EIC rule → direct British gov't rule
 - Some improvements, but some limitations by Brit.
 - Dutch Indonesia: plantations
 - USA → Philippines
- Some emigration to Carib. for plantation labor



5: 1750-1914

Continuities

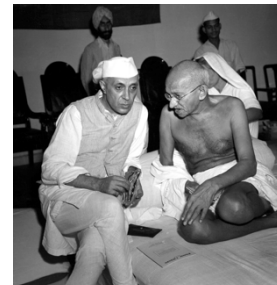
- Indian Ocean trade
- Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam
- Control by Westerners



6: 1914-Present

Changes

- India
 - Gradual independence
 - INC vs. Muslim League
 - 1947: India-Pakistan partition
 - Kashmir
 - Socialism
 - Gov't protection of lower castes and women
 - More industrialization and free market econ. growth since 1980s
 - Still much poverty
 - Green Revolution since 1960s = population growth
 - Bollywood!



Nehru and Gandhi

6: 1914-Present

- SE Asia
 - Vietnam War (1954-1973)
 - Communists vs. USA
 - Econ. growth
 - Singapore
 - Indonesia
 - Malaysia
 - Philippines
 - Brunei (oil)
- Ethnic tensions
 - East Timor
 - Sri Lanka
 - I-P
 - Laos



6: 1914-Present

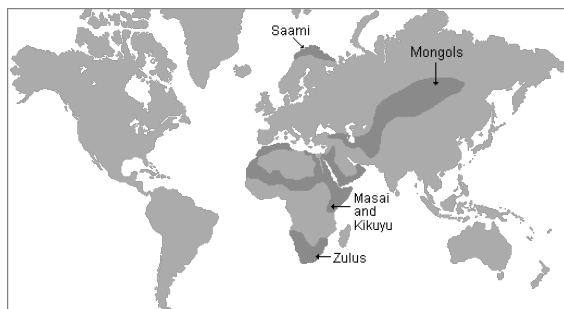
Continuities

- Indian Ocean trade
- Significant econ. growth, but significant poverty, public health, and human rights issues
- Ethnic/religious conflict
 - Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam
- Emigration to developed nations



Sub-Saharan Africa

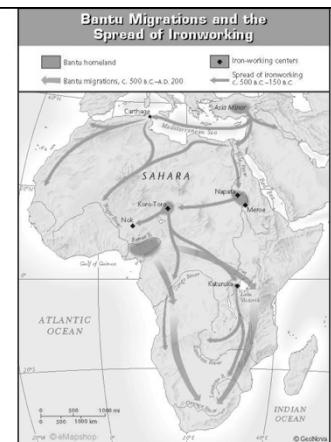
Traditional Pastoral Societies



1-3. Up to 1450 CE

Changes

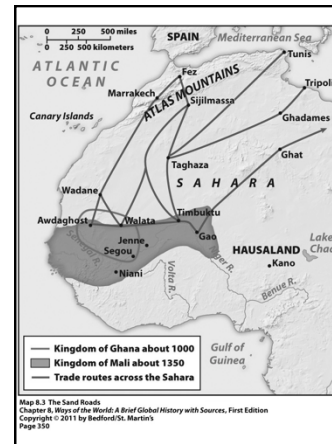
- Agriculture in West and East Africa by 7000 BCE
- Bantu migrations!!!
 - 1st millennium BCE
 - Spreads:
 - Iron
 - Agriculture
 - Linguistic and cultural similarities
 - Griots
 - Stateless tribal societies



1-3. Up to 1450 CE

Changes

- Trade
 - West Africa: Trans-Saharan Trade
 - Camel caravans
 - Small kingdoms
 - East Africa: Indian Ocean
 - City-states
 - SE Asians → Madagascar
 - Both absorb Islam through merchants/elites
- Christianity in Axum (Ethiopia)

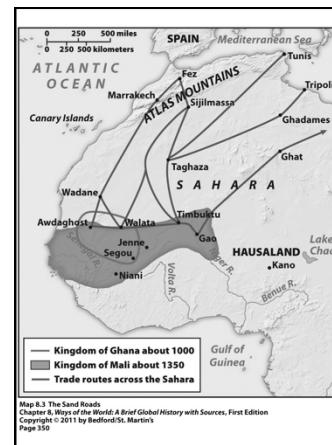
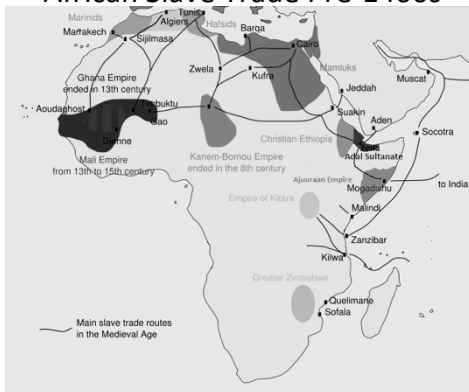


1-3: Up to 1450 CE

Changes

- Kingdom of Mali
 - Mansa Musa's *Hajj* (1324-1325)
 - Gold, salt, and slave exports

African Slave Trade Pre-1400s



1-3: Up to 1450 CE

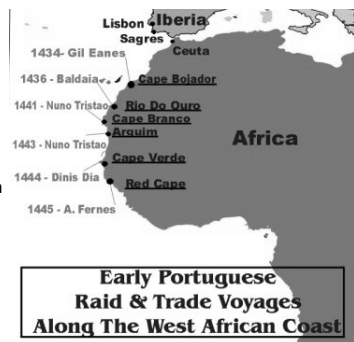
Continuities

- Agriculture
- Some traditional societies and polytheism

4. 1450-1750

Changes

- Portuguese voyages (1400s)
 - Direct gold/slave trade between Eur. and W. Africa
 - Take trading posts in West and East Africa



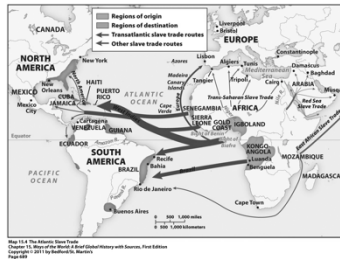
Portuguese Sugar Plantations



4. 1450-1750

Changes

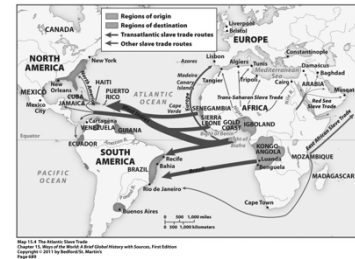
- Atlantic Slave Trade (1500s-1700s)
 - “Middle Passage”
 - Political destabilization and violence
 - Some Christianity
 - Some depopulation



4. 1450-1750

Continuities

- Growing Euro. coastal presence
- Many traditional and pastoral societies
- Overseas trade
- Islam
- Slave trade



5. 1750-1914

Changes

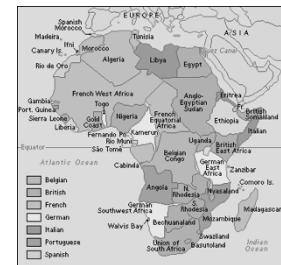
- South: most Euro. settlers
 - Dutch “Boers” and Eng.
 - Great Trek
 - Zulu resistance
 - Boer War (1899-1902)
- “Scramble for Africa” – 1870s–1914
 - Slave trade ends
 - Land, rubber, palm oil, diamonds, gold, etc.
 - Breaks traditional trade networks
 - Imposes new agriculture and production methods
 - Varied methods of control
 - Christianity
 - Resistance fails



5. 1750-1914

Continuities

- Growing Euro. Control
- Growing Christian influence
- Islam
- Some traditional societies remain
- Interregional trade



6. 1914-Present

Changes

- Decolonization after WW2
 - African National Congress
 - Educated elites
 - Varying economic and political results
 - Widespread corruption
 - Military dictatorships
 - Some development/industry
 - Natural resources
 - Public health and human rights issues
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Malaria
 - Rebel military groups
 - Still some ethnic conflict
 - South Africa: **Apartheid** until 1994
 - Rwanda: Hutus vs. Tutsis
 - Congo civil wars
 - Recent resurgence of democratic governments



6. 1914-Present

Continuities

- African nationalism
- Christianity and Islam
- Some traditional societies remain

